

Explosions heard near Bahrain

BAHRAN (R) — Several explosions were heard in Gulf waters northeast of Bahrain on Wednesday in an area where shipping sources said U.S. navy vessels were taking supplies. A U.S. navy spokesman said American warships had also heard the blasts but were not involved. The shipping sources said the U.S. amphibious assault ship *Guadalcanal*, which brought mine-sweeping helicopters to the Gulf, was in the area taking supplies aboard from barges. A U.S. navy spokesman said later two American sailors were slightly hurt during military exercises on a U.S. warship in the Gulf on Wednesday. He said the two men were hit by shrapnel when a 40-mm grenade exploded prematurely during machine gun training on the guided missile cruiser *William H. Standley*, anchored off Bahrain. He said the accident at about two p.m. (1100 GMT) had nothing to do with several loud explosions heard in Bahrain three hours later. There was no immediate explanation for the explosions.

Volume 12 Number 3573

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1987, MUHARRAM 17-18, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Hassan II calls for Islamic summit

RABAT (AP) — King Hassan II of Morocco called Wednesday for an Islamic summit meeting following the rioting at Mecca in which hundreds of people were killed. In a public statement, the king noted that following the burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem in 1969, "the Muslim world reacted like a single man" with officials meeting "to face the challenge put before them." He referred to the riots at Mecca on July 31 during the pilgrim season as "an even greater threat against the ensemble of our beliefs which form the base of our Muslim society."

Israel seeks to avert indictments in Pollard affair

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's former ambassador to the United States has flown to Washington amid concern that four Israelis could be indicted in the Jonathan Pollard spy scandal, an Israeli official said on Wednesday. The official, who briefed foreign journalists on condition that he was not identified, said Meir Rosenne, who served as ambassador until last May, would meet State and Justice department officials. Newspaper and radio reports in Israel have said four Israelis could be indicted in the affair, which has already scarred relations between Israel and its closest ally, the United States.

U.S. may give Stingers to Chad

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. government is considering a request from Chad for Stinger anti-aircraft missiles that could be used to protect Chadian troops against Libyan air strikes, officials said Wednesday. The officials said Chadian President Hissene Habre first raised the issue during a visit to Washington in July. Chad is still pressing the request, and it is now being actively considered by the administration, the sources said. Chair urges Habre to pursue diplomacy, page 2.

Afghan talks extended

GENEVA (R) — Afghanistan offered a new timetable on Wednesday for the withdrawal of some 115,000 Soviet troops from its territory, diplomatic sources close to United Nations peace talks said. The move prompted U.N. mediator Diego Cordovéz to extend peace talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan for another day. The three-day meeting was due to finish on Wednesday. A spokesman for Mr. Cordovéz refused to comment on developments at the talks but confirmed the meeting was extended.

Chinese and Israeli officials meet

TEL AVIV (R) — The director-general of Israel's foreign ministry, Avraham Tamir, has had talks with China's ambassador to the United Nations for the second time this year, a ministry spokesman said on Wednesday. "They agreed to have an open channel of communication, and that is important for two countries that don't maintain diplomatic relations," spokesman Aviv Shir-On told reporters. The meeting between Mr. Tamir and ambassador Li Luya on Tuesday focused on efforts to convene an international Middle East peace conference. The two men also met in March.

INSIDE

- Chirac urges Habre to pursue diplomatic solution to dispute with Libya, page 2
- Prince Nayef holds security talks in Amman, page 3
- Reagan's initiative lost in Gulf crisis, page 4
- Why King Oedipus was wrong, page 5
- Sukova advances in U.S. Open, page 6
- OPEC to seek end to quota violations, page 7
- Hart not to return to race, page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation

جريدة الأردن اليومية независимая политическая газета издана Фондом Жордан Таймс

Poolside Barbecue

To Members of the RACI

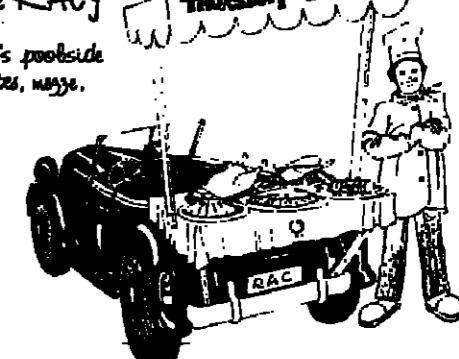
You are invited to tonight's poolside

BBQ; all your favorites, meat,

grills & desserts.

ID 6.500 per person.

2:30 pm - 11:30 pm.



Iraqi jets slam Iranian targets in revenge for missiles fired at Kuwait

BAHRAN (Agencies) — Iraq launched a series of coordinated air raids on Iranian power plants, factories and oil centres Wednesday in a "day of revenge" for missile strikes and other attacks on Kuwait.

More than a dozen targets were "demolished" in the attacks that began Tuesday night with air strikes on tankers in the Gulf, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said.

Iraq claimed three Iraqi jets were shot down. INA noted military communiques admitted one plane was lost in Wednesday's raids carried out between 9.04 a.m. (0504 GMT) and 2 p.m. (1000 GMT).

Baghdad military communiques said Iraq's air force, which outnumbers Iran's depleted air strength by around 8-1, flew 122 combat missions while helicopter gunships flew 43 more during the "day of revenge."

The communiques warned that Iraq would "continue its attacks against Iran until the Iranian regime accepts to live with the people of the region in peace and puts an end to the war" in accordance with July 20 United Na-

tions Security Council ceasefire resolution.

Tehran's war information headquarters vowed immediate retaliatory bombardments "with full intensity" and warned Iraqis to evacuate areas near industrial and military targets.

The Iraqi agency later said the southern city of Basra and the northern border town of Khanaqin were shelled by long-range artillery.

A Baghdad military communiques said the air raids on Iranian industrial and communications complexes, and an offshore oil terminal in the northwestern Gulf, were in revenge for Iranian missile attacks on Kuwait last week.

It linked the attacks with a pledge by President Saddam Hussein to "hit Iran with 1,000 bullets for each bullet it fires on New York."

The communiques, warned that Iraq would "continue its attacks against Iran until the Iranian regime accepts to live with the people of the region in peace and puts an end to the war" in accordance with July 20 United Na-

tions on any particular subject," IRNA quoted Mr. Besharati as telling the English language Tehran Times.

IRNA said the Iraqi air strikes killed at least five people and wounded 25 in Bakhtaran, formerly Kermanshah, one of six cities the Iranians said were hit.

Iraq said 11 cities and two other industrial targets were bombed. But there was immediate no word from Tehran of casualties in other towns.

INA quoted military communiques as saying large numbers of warplanes hit power stations, fuel depots and communications centres in western and southwestern Iran along with oil platforms in the Gulf.

"Iraq today avenged Iranian attacks on Kuwait in a series of military and destructive strikes

(Continued on page 3)

China regrets missile attack on Kuwait; Japanese foreign minister to visit Gulf; U.S. battleship Iowa to head for Mideast, Belgium to decide on Gulf role next week, page 2

Perez de Cuellar seeks to revive U.N. role, page 4



KING VISITS GHQ: His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, confers with Armed Forces Commander-in-

Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid ibn Shaker during a visit he paid to the Armed Forces General Headquarters on Wednesday (Petra photo)

Khatib: Jordan is shocked by news of Arafat's offer of direct talks with Israel

If report is true, clarification will be needed over PLO leader's deviation from Arab stand

AMMAN (J.T.) — Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib was quoted on Wednesday as expressing shock at reports that Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat had offered to enter direct talks with Israel.

"We are astonished, shocked if this is true," Mr. Khatib was quoted as saying by Reuter.

"This means direct negotiations with Israel outside the (proposed) international conference," the minister said.

"If this is right, it is completely different from the Arab and Jordanian line. It is a shock for Arab public opinion and I think it needs some clarification from the PLO leaders."

Israeli parliament member Charlie Biton said in Geneva that Mr. Arafat had told him he was ready for direct negotiations with Israel outside an international conference.

Biton asked him to relay a secret message to the Israeli government outlining three conditions which would enable the Jewish state to enter direct peace talks with the PLO.

"Mr. Arafat told me the three points are a base to begin negotiations for peace

— to begin open and free negotiations," Mr. Biton said, calling it radical, new and extreme proposal.

Until now Mr. Arafat has demanded that negotiations be conducted in the context of a multinational peace conference, with the PLO as a full delegate.

As recently as Monday, in a Geneva speech to United Nations gathering on Palestine, he called for such a conference on the basis of U.N. resolutions.

That night he met Mr. Biton and two associates to

relay the message to the Israeli government, Mr. Biton said.

A founder of an Israeli movement supporting negotiations with the PLO, Mr. Biton said he would deliver Mr. Arafat's message to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres — and would give them until Sunday to respond.

"If the government does not accept (Mr. Arafat's offer), I will tell the whole world that Israel is against peace, and I will reveal his conditions," Mr. Biton said.

A statement from Mr. Biton's Democratic Front for Peace and Equality said the Arafat-Biton meeting proved "once more and very clearly that there is no basis to the claims that it is impossible to negotiate with the PLO and achieve peace."

An aide to Prime Minister Shamir said Israel's judiciary would have to discuss whether charges would be brought against the Israelis who met Mr. Arafat.

A spokesman for Mr. Shamir said he thought it unlikely the right-wing Israeli leader would accept any message from Mr. Arafat, although Mr. Shamir did not object to meeting Mr. Biton.

The spokesman said Mr. Shamir saw the Arafat message as a propaganda exercise by the PLO.

(Continued on page 3)

2 killed and 20 injured in Tripoli bomb blast

TRIPOLI (Agencies) — A car rigged with explosives went off near the entrance of a department store in the north Lebanese town on Wednesday. Police said at least two people were killed and 20 injured.

Among the delegation members was Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz, who was received by Mr. Ryzhkov one day after the Soviet head of government held talks with the deputy foreign minister of Iran.

It said he was warned that the build-up of U.S. and NATO forces in the Gulf increased the risk of military confrontation.

"Such actions distract the world community from concentrating its efforts on ending the Iran-Iraq war," TASS quoted Mr. Ryzhkov as saying.

It said the Security Council

measures, which was supported by the Soviet Union and the United States and adopted unanimously, opens "the real way to ending war and normalising the situation in the region."

U.S. officials have called for

(Continued on page 3)

The casualties brought to 57 the number of people killed and 288 those injured in 16 car-bombings in Lebanon this year.

Tripoli, 70 kilometres north of Beirut, is controlled by the 25,000-man Syrian army garrison in north and east Lebanon.

The explosion was the second in Tripoli since two bombs hit a busy intersection of the city on Aug. 29, killing two people and wounding 23.

UNIFIL soldier killed

A French U.N. soldier has died after shooting himself while cleaning his weapon, a spokesman for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) said Wednesday.

The spokesman said the young soldier was based in Naqoura, just north of the Israeli border, and that the incident on Monday was apparently an accident.

A total 145 UNIFIL soldiers have been killed and 220 wounded, many of them in accidents, since the 5,700-strong peacekeeping force was set up in South Lebanon in 1978.

The delegation was headed by the Jordanian foreign minister, Mr. Taher Al Masri. It was one of three Arab League delegations visiting capitals of the council's permanent members to seek the imposition of sanctions against Iran.

Arab League foreign ministers

meeting in Tunis last month warned Iran it had until Sept. 20 to comply with the U.N. resolution or face the possibility of a mass break in relations by Arab countries.

The Security Council passed a resolution July 20 calling for a ceasefire in the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

However, Western analysts do not believe that either China or the Soviet Union will support an arms embargo on the Gulf war combatants.

In another development, a U.S. spokesman, asked about the weekend Israeli air raid against Palestinian targets near Sidon in southern Lebanon, said: "We deplore the cycle of violence in Lebanon that has resulted in the death and injury of so many people."

We call on all parties to exercise restraint and to work toward arrangements that could permit restoration of the effective authority of the Lebanese government throughout the country," spokesman Charles Redman said.

Arabs stage protest

Meanwhile, about 50 Israeli Arabs demonstrated Wednesday outside the education ministry to demand more classrooms and more teachers for the 230,000 Arab students in Israel.

The protesters accused the Israeli government of discriminating against the Arab sector by cutting funds from Arab schools while maintaining the same levels of funding for Jewish schools.

Peres abandons push for elections

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Labour Party of Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said on Wednesday that it was abandoning its efforts to bring about early elections over a proposed Middle East peace conference.

"We tried but we did not succeed," Labour Party spokeswoman Michal Cohen told Reuters.

"An international peace conference cannot convene without elections."

She said Labour had decided not to work for new elections when parliament reconvenes this autumn, and would most likely wait until scheduled general elections in November 1988.

But Cohen emphasised that Mr. Peres would continue to discuss his plans for a peace conference in his talks with foreign leaders, including a meeting later this month with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the United Nations.

Mr. Peres campaigned intensively to bring about an early vote after right-wing Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir blocked his efforts to convene a peace conference. But the Labour leader failed to muster the 61 votes he needed to dissolve parliament.

"We concluded that we cannot get the 61 votes we need," Cohen said.

Queen states interest in assisting projects

SALT (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor has great interest in the projects of the Salt Development Corporation (SDC) and hopes to promote cooperation between Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) and SDC in cultural and educational fields, NHF director Mrs. In'am Al Mufti said Wednesday.

She said that NHF is interested in participating in the SDC's project for the restoration of traditional buildings in Salt, the development of traditional hand-

icrafts, a projected school for distinguished children, and tourist and cultural activities, as well.

She was speaking during a visit to Salt, where she met with SDC officials to discuss bilateral cooperation.

Mrs. Mufti also visited a number of old buildings of traditional and Islamic architectural styles and a centre for developing traditional crafts, established with help from the Italian government.

Arab Housing Day committee begins plans

AMMAN (Petra) — A newly-formed national committee charged with organising activities and celebrations for the Arab Housing Day will meet Thursday under the chairmanship of Mr. Shafiq Zawaideh, the committee chairman and director general of the Housing Corporation.

The committee, which met Tuesday, issued a statement in which it said the members discussed developing an informational plan for housing that would involve various sectors in the Kingdom. The plan would focus light on the need to handle all housing issues by considering the human element, as well as financial matters, and land, according to a committee statement following the meeting.

It said that the committee will execute a plan which entails enlisting the help of the Jordan Radio and Television Corporation to present a feature on the development of the housing sec-

tor in Jordan, in implementation of a resolution by the Arab housing ministers calling for the production of a feature on housing in the Arab World. The programme will be beamed to the Arab World through the Arab Satellite on Oct. 5, the Arab Housing Day.

This plan, the statement said, also entails a competition for designing low-cost housing, and will involve students from the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Jordan, in addition to seminars on housing in Jordan.

On Oct. 15, the celebration day, a number of housing projects will be opened in the Kingdom, the statement said.

The committee includes representatives from the Armed Forces, the Urban Development Department, the Jordan Valley Authority, the Housing Bank, the Jordanian Engineers Association, and the University of Jordan.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Labour minister to preside over meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan, who is also chairman of the board of directors of the National Aid Fund (NAF), will preside over the board's meeting on Thursday when its members discuss organisational steps for collecting contributions. During the upcoming session, the board will also discuss the NAF's financial situation and expenditures. The board will also follow up on the decisions taken at previous meeting to undertake a study on poverty pockets throughout the Kingdom.

Hydraulic power unit now in operation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has put in operation a second hydraulic power unit at the King Talal Dam, and it is generating 2,000 kilowatts at present. A JEA spokesman said that the first unit with similar capacity was put in operation last month. The power produced, and the water stored behind the dam, are being used for development projects in the Jordan Valley region.

Forest renamed in appreciation gesture

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to rename Al Rumimah forest in Tafieh district Goethe forest. It said in a statement that the new name is an expression of the ministry's appreciation of West Germany's assistance to Jordan's afforestation programme.

Former prime minister visits China

AMMAN (Petra) — Former prime minister and member of the Upper House of Parliament, Bahjat Talhouni is currently on a visit to China, at the invitation of the Chinese Friendship Society. During the visit, which is expected to last 11 days, Mr. Talhouni will meet with Chinese officials and tour archaeological sites.

Iraqi jets slam Iranian targets in 'day of revenge'

(Continued from page 1) Kuwaiti territory and other hostile acts contained baseless allegations.

"The fabrications contained in that letter are only examples of the attempt by Iraq and its allies to justify and further intensify the illegitimate military presence of the foreign hegemonic powers in the Persian Gulf," Iranian U.N. Charge d'Affaires Mohammad Zarif said.

In a note to Mr. Perez de Cuellar, he said Iran categorically rejected the "baseless allegations contained in the letter of the foreign minister of Kuwait addressed to Your Excellency dated 4 Sept. 1987."

Mr. Zarif said Iran had always maintained that the "interference of third parties in the imposed war would only further escalate the situation and has, therefore, taken every measure to prevent the internationalisation of the imposed war."

The Kuwaiti letter, in addition



CROWN PRINCE VISITS BRI-GADE: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Wednesday visited a unit of the Hussein Ibn Ali Brigade performing training in the

field. He was met by the brigade's commander and senior army officers who briefed the Prince on the training programmes. Prince Hassan later toured the brigade's maintenance workshops (Petra photo).

Jordan to report at labour seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in a seminar on management of employment offices and labour organised by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Tunis on Sept. 12.

Ahmad Shawabeh, assistant director of employment at the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, said that he will attend the meeting and submit a

working paper on the employment situation in Jordan.

The paper, he said, contains detailed information on the country's policy in relation to human resources development, stimulating employment, and worker migration.

The report will also cover Jordanian laws and regulations

governing employment, as well as Jordan's views with regard to the ILO's agreements and recommendations. Mr. Shawabeh noted.

He added that the 28 participants in the seminar, from different Arab countries, will also exchange views on employment problems and methods for organising employment offices.

Forum Humanum plans to transform King Abdullah's home into museum

MAAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian chapter of Forum Humanum is making arrangements for transforming a home of the late King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, into a museum.

An announcement here Wednesday said that a team from Forum Humanum, together with former minister and archaeologist Raef Nijem, visited the late King's home in the southern city of Maan, in order to study the prospect of the transformation.

The projected museum is expected to display documents, photographs, weapons, and traditional clothes and furniture.

According to the announcement on Wednesday, the Forum Humanum had laid the basis for transforming the King's old home into a historical museum after conducting maintenance and restoration work.

Mr. Nijem said that the home holds great historical significance for the Kingdom of Jordan.

During his visit to the old home, Mr. Nijem inspected the rooms and studied the prospect of refurbishing it to display the various historical items. He said that a detailed study will be made soon, before any restoration work can begin.

Conservatory offers new music courses

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Music Conservatory (NMC) has announced that it is offering instruction to students in violin, viola, cello, clarinet, flute, saxophone, trumpet, and trombone.

The announcement, made through the Noor Al Hussein Foundation which established the conservatory, said that students can register for courses on Thursday, Sept. 10, Saturday, Sept. 12, and Sunday, Sept. 13, between 3:30 and 6:30 p.m.

The NMC, a project inaugurated in 1986, was visited by Her Majesty Queen Noor on Aug. 30. She watched a class of the brass and woodwind instructor-training course.

Jordanian writers group meets to discuss bylaws

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Writers Federation (JWF) general assembly is meeting today to discuss and endorse bylaws and internal regulations prepared by the federation's board of directors.

JWF President Hani Al Amad said that the bylaws had been discussed in detail at a series of meetings by the board in hope that they would help promote the work of writers and stimulate cultural and literary activity in the Kingdom.

While preparing the laws, the board members considered new and different factors because they wanted the revised statute to address the developments of the changing world, and, in particular, the cultural and educational

transformations occurring in Jordan and in the Arab World at large, Dr. Amad noted.

He said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the board has introduced a proposal for JWF branches, which entails the establishment of five branches around the country, which will be given wide powers.

The new laws include regulations and procedures for accepting new JWF members and the election of the association's president and board members. Dr. Amad added.

Last June, the government decided to dissolve the Jordanian Writers Association (JWA), and in July it was decided that a Jordanian Writers Federation would be established in its place.

Khatib: Jordan is shocked

(Continued from page 1)

"That's what we expect Shamir to tell Biton," the spokesman added.

Peres aides said the Labour leader would also refuse to accept the Arafat message and had no intention of dealing with the PLO.

The Israeli Hadashot daily said Wednesday it was a "concrete proposal" for peace talks.

But Shamir spokesman Zachi Hanegbi rejected the message outright.

"There is no chance the prime minister will accept any such message which is just a public relations ploy from a terrorist organisation seeking to legitimise itself," said Hanegbi in an interview with Israel Radio.

Yossi Beilin, political director of Mr. Peres' office, also discounted Mr. Arafat's message and told the radio: "He says whatever sounds good to

the audience he's addressing."

Beilin said his main objections to Mr. Arafat's remarks were the PLO leader's insistence of Resolutions 242 and 338 with the 1947 U.N. resolution to partition Palestine.

Jewish leaders approved the partition plan at the time but Israel has since rejected the formula.

The two university presidents are expected to sign an executive programme of cooperation between their respective institutions on Monday. Under the plan, the universities will exchange visits and educational and cultural expertise. A Soviet embassy official told the Jordan Times on Wednesday.

Moscow promises to press for ceasefire in Gulf

(Continued from page 1) the drafting of sanctions against Iran if it refuses to go along with the U.N. body's decision.

But Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky told a news conference the Soviets hope U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar can make progress towards a settlement when he travels to Tehran later this week.

Until then, Mr. Petrovsky said, "the Soviet Union is acting in such a way to create the best possible conditions for implementation of Resolution 598."

Mr. Perez de Cuellar is to

provide the Security Council with an evaluation of the positions of both sides, he said.

Mr. Petrovsky said Moscow's contacts with the Arab League delegation and with Mr. Larjani aimed to stress the need to end the war on the basis of Resolution 598.

The weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, in a report on the Gulf situation by commentator Igor Belyayev, said officials in Washington believed the return home of Iranian troops from the Gulf war front would trigger international stability.

Security Council resolution should be used as a basis for ending the fighting, Mr. Petrovsky said.

Mr. Petrovsky said Moscow's contacts with the Arab League delegation and with Mr. Larjani aimed to stress the need to end the war on the basis of Resolution 598.

The weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, in a report on the Gulf situation by commentator Igor Belyayev, said officials in Washington believed the return home of Iranian troops from the Gulf war front would trigger international stability.

Security Council resolution should be used as a basis for ending the fighting, Mr. Petrovsky said.

Mr. Petrovsky said Moscow's contacts with the Arab League delegation and with Mr. Larjani aimed to stress the need to end the war on the basis of Resolution 598.

The weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, in a report on the Gulf situation by commentator Igor Belyayev, said officials in Washington believed the return home of Iranian troops from the Gulf war front would trigger international stability.

Security Council resolution should be used as a basis for ending the fighting, Mr. Petrovsky said.

Mr. Petrovsky said Moscow's contacts with the Arab League delegation and with Mr. Larjani aimed to stress the need to end the war on the basis of Resolution 598.

The weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, in a report on the Gulf situation by commentator Igor Belyayev, said officials in Washington believed the return home of Iranian troops from the Gulf war front would trigger international stability.

Security Council resolution should be used as a basis for ending the fighting, Mr. Petrovsky said.

Mr. Petrovsky said Moscow's contacts with the Arab League delegation and with Mr. Larjani aimed to stress the need to end the war on the basis of Resolution 598.

The weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, in a report on the Gulf situation by commentator Igor Belyayev, said officials in Washington believed the return home of Iranian troops from the Gulf war front would trigger international stability.

Security Council resolution should be used as a basis for ending the fighting, Mr. Petrovsky said.

Prince Nayef meets with Armed Forces chief

AMMAN (Petra) — Saudi Arabia's minister of interior, Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz, conferred on Wednesday with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

The meeting at the Armed Forces General Headquarters was attended by Interior Minister Rajai Dajani, Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb. Saudi Arabia's Ambassador to Jordan Mohammad Al Fahd Al Issa, and Jordan's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Mohammad Rasoul Al Keilani.

Also on Wednesday, Prince

Nayef visited the Public Security Department (PSD) and met with its director, Lt.-Gen. Hadi Al Majali and senior officers.

Accompanied by Mr. Dajani, the Saudi minister toured the department's various sections and called at Al Muhaajireen Security Centre, where he was briefed on the centre's services.

Lt.-Gen. Majali, in an address welcoming Prince Nayef, paid tribute to the strong relations be-

tween Jordan and Saudi Arabia,

which, he said, are being fostered

under the leadership of Their

Majesties King Hussein and King

Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi

Arabia. The director outlined the

PSD's efforts to promote the

work of security centres in the

Kingdom, as well as modernisa-

tion measures currently being in-

duced in his department.

Referring to the Iranian-orga-

nised riots in the holy city of

Meca during this year's pilgrim-

age, Lt.-Gen. Majali said the

perpetrators had violated the

sacredity of the holy shrines and

caused the death of innocent

people.

Later on Wednesday, Prince

Nayef paid a visit to the Police

Training School in Zarqa, where

he watched a sports and military

exercise festival, which included

an address by the centre's services.

Lt.-Gen. Majali, in an address

welcoming Prince Nayef, paid trib-

ute to the strength of the civil de-

fence operations in the country.

Prince Nayef visited the Civil

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: MAHMUD AL-KAYED

Responsible Editor and Director General: MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief: GEORGE S. HAWATMIK

Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 67171-6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Is there a lesser evil?

NO MATTER how one looks at it, it is difficult to judge which is the greater evil: Israel producing its own Lavi fighter or Israel acquiring sophisticated American-made warplanes to add to its already swelling arsenal.

Washington has applauded the Israeli decision to scrap the Lavi project and has offered sweeteners to the Jewish state in the form of 75 F-16 fighter planes and possible co-production of fighter aircraft. But Israel's dismissal of the Lavi project is in no way a consolation to the Arabs; if anything, it will result in the replenishment of the Israeli arsenal and still leave the Israelis a great deal of money to use for other forms of military build-up, which Washington sees as essential for the Jewish state to maintain its "qualitative edge" over the Arabs. What the compensation will mean to the Israelis was described by one Israeli defence official recently. "Instead of shooting down the Syrian airforce with Lavis, we'll shoot them down with F-16s and have some money to spare for the army and navy," he said.

As Arabs, we fail to see how this compensation will further the search for peace in the region. If the Americans are truly concerned with the peace process, they would think twice before honouring the offers put forth by Israeli Finance Minister Hoshe Nissim for alternative U.S. aid to Israel, in replacement for Lavi funding. Hopefully the American officials will remember, when they confer with Nissim this week, that had the Lavi project been completed, it would have been less than half Israeli financed. The U.S. had paid most of the \$1.5 billion used for the seven-year project. This amount was over and beyond the \$3.8 billion Israel receives annually in U.S. aid. And, even though the Lavi was rated by the Israeli army itself as a lesser defence priority, the Israeli aircraft industry found the fighter bomber, which could carry Israeli nuclear warheads, important enough to commit Israeli and American resources to this "great national project." Similar U.S. government contracts to Israeli arms manufacturers have raised complaints from U.S. counterparts over the years, as have the Israelis' exemption from American trade restrictions and import duties. However, no change has occurred.

Could it be because U.S. companies, such as American Electronics Laboratories, Aeromatics Corporation of America, Gerber Scientific, Control Data Corporation, Motorola, General Telephone and Electronics, Rockefeller Brothers and Associates, and Rand Information Systems have invested heavily in Israeli arms firms?

The Wall Street Journal reported six years ago that, "Israelis complain that, in criticising Israeli hawkish military policies, the U.S. overlooks the fact the Israel has served as some kind of 'control lab' for U.S. weapons development."

Those who oppose such policies, which give Israel more arms and money to perpetrate destruction and misery against Arabs in the occupied territories and in Lebanon, should raise their voices, along with Arab leaders, in objection. Perhaps, then, the world will understand that the U.S. must wash its hands clean of its share in Israeli crimes against Arabs before it comes preaching about peace and justice in the region.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: A new stage in education

THE conclusion of the national conference on education marks the beginning of a new stage in the country's educational system at all levels. The success or failure of the conference and the efforts put into it can only be determined through the practical application of its different resolutions and recommendations. The conference regarded King Hussein's speech at the opening ceremony as a basic document, providing guidelines for the experts, the educators and the education officials in planning out the future of the young generations. The principles contained in the speech which tackled the past, the present and the future, and also the resolutions passed by the conference, underline the importance of a new serious action for the future. We believe that in the resolutions and the recommendations there are good principles paving the way for a successful start, and so they should never be out of our thinking in the process of introducing reform. The resolutions and the King's speech linked school with university education and society with the homeland as a whole. This concept will no doubt help to infuse a new, sound educational system that can help the new generations to interact with the requirements and the needs of the modern age. These principles can help us work faithfully and with great courage to build and also defend our nation and our identity. The resolutions of the national conference entail drastic change that should be done to our educational system to offer better knowledge and a better life for the coming generations.

Al Dustour: Committee continues mission

THE seven member Arab committee touring Arab and foreign countries is striving to bring about a general consensus among world nations on the need to bring an end to the Iran-Iraq war. The committee which has been entrusted with its mission by the Arab League, is seeking an implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 that can bring peace to the Gulf region. The overwhelming support accorded to the resolution by world nations has no doubt deprived Iran of the chance to manoeuvre and to exploit differences that normally exist between the superpowers. It also placed the Teheran rulers face to face with the world community which insists on an end to the conflict — as the first step on the path towards peace. The committee members' visit to Peking and Moscow assumes an added importance in view of the current escalation of war activity in the Gulf region and the diplomatic efforts being exerted elsewhere for ending the war. The committee's efforts are needed to bring more pressure to bear on the Iranian rulers who desperately strive to prolong the conflict which serves their own interests. We believe that the efforts of the seven member committee should be accorded favourable response and backing from all countries of the world, because these efforts reflect the Arab Nation's genuine desire to reach peace. We hope that these efforts will win more and more support and achieve more success in the international arena so that more pressure would be exerted on Iran to accept peace.

Reagan M.E. peace initiative lost in Gulf crisis

By Saul Friedman

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Five years ago, in the wake of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, President Reagan interrupted his annual California vacation to propose a peace plan for the Middle East. And in his nationally televised speech, he issued an appeal and a warning.

"It's time for us all, in the Middle East and around the world, to call a halt to conflict, hatred and prejudice," the president said. "If we miss this chance to make a fresh start, we may look back on this moment from some later vintage point and realise how much that failure cost us all."

But there has been no peace. And since the president's warning, more than 300 Americans, including 241 servicemen in Beirut and 37 crewmen aboard the Stark in the Gulf, have been among the thousands who have died in the maelstrom of the Middle East.

The United States has also suffered from terrorism, with the seemingly endless captivity of Americans as hostages in Lebanon and the embarrassment of the secret arms sales to Iran. And now, more than 40 American naval vessels and 25,000 service personnel have been sent to help keep the peace in the Gulf.

Ironically, the latest crisis in the Gulf has obscured the anniversary of Reagan's Middle East peace plan. And even as White House officials who have accompanied the president here on this year's vacation have de-

fended the growing American military commitment in the Gulf, administration and outside experts on the Middle East say the crisis there has stolen attention from the larger issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the peace process.

Administration officials also acknowledge privately that Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, while preoccupied with the Gulf, have been reluctant to take a more active role in Middle East peace initiatives.

Recently, as the Soviet Union has increased its interest and its presence in the Middle East, State Department officials suggested that Shultz pay the region a visit, sources said, in an effort to revive the peace process. But Shultz rejected the suggestions, an official said, because he is more interested in other issues and saw little hope for progress.

"The Gulf has become so dominant, the Arab-Israeli problem and the peace process have slipped to the bottom of the administration's agenda," said William Quandt, a former National Security Council expert on the Middle East who is now a senior fellow with the Brookings Institution, a centrist Washington think-tank. "And the president is more interested in Central America and getting an arms control agreement."

An administration official who asked to remain anonymous acknowledged that Shultz has declined to become more active in

the Middle East because he was "very disappointed" by the failure of the initiative five years ago. "After investing his personal prestige, he threw up his hands and takes the view that the opposing sides are simply not close enough to get anything going that will lead somewhere," the official said.

But Robert Hunter, a former National Security Council staff member and now a senior researcher on the Middle East for the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, said, "there is never any good time to make peace in the Middle East, but we pay for not trying."

He added, "The Middle East peace initiative never went anywhere because the president and Shultz did not follow it up in the way Jimmy Carter personally became involved in getting an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty."

"Reagan's plan was a good one in many respects, but it needed the active engagement of the president," Hunter said. "Now, just as we were drawn into the fighting in Lebanon after the president's speech because we didn't follow up our policy, we are being drawn further into the dangers in the Gulf, without knowing where it will end."

The president's 1982 Middle East speech came as the last of 1,000 American Marines left Lebanon after successfully protecting the evacuation of the forces of Palestine Liberation Organisation, which had been besieged by the invading Israelis.

The United States had agreed to protect the PLO forces as a way of maintaining American credibility among Arab states in the region while balancing the interests of Arabs and Israelis.

In his proposal, Reagan called for steps leading to a Palestinian homeland in association with Jordan and he declared his opposition to further Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

The conservative Israeli government of Menachem Begin rejected the proposal. And on Sept. 9, when Lebanese President Bashir Gemayel was assassinated, a shaky peace agreement in his country was shattered. Beirut exploded with renewed violence. Palestinian refugees were massacred by Christian forces while their Israeli allies stood by, and Reagan made the fateful decision of calling the Marines back to Lebanon for an indefinite period to help maintain peace.

Even had chaos not returned to Lebanon, there was little chance the peace initiative would have succeeded, the administration official said. As he explained: "Although more moderate leaders in Israel were pleased with the proposal, the Begin government took the momentum away with endless negotiations in Lebanon and objections to the proposal. The agreement in Lebanon became a worthless piece of paper and the Israelis were happy that there was no movement on the peace proposal."

Hunter said: "To achieve

movement, you've got to get down in the dirt with Israel and get a bit tough (with Israel). But the administration has been unable to do that." And Hunter noted that although Carter had sponsored the Egypt-Israel agreement, he suffered politically by alienating many American Jewish groups.

The administration official conceded that trying to promote peace in the Middle East "is very touchy politically. You have to make sure the Israeli government is on board before you can do anything, and today the Israeli government is so splintered, little can be done."

The peace plan was also attacked by Arab countries, such as Syria and Libya, and, according to Quandt, the administration "had not thought out a follow-up strategy for working with Egypt and Jordan." And the United States left the president's initiative hanging "until it could get the mess in Lebanon straightened out," he added.

The Lebanon mess only got worse, and when 241 servicemen died in the bombing of their barracks in October 1983, it hastened the American withdrawal from Lebanon and from what was left of Reagan's attempts at peacekeeping.

Reagan said repeatedly that the United States had taken an active role in Lebanon to challenge the Soviet Union and Syria. But Yahya Sadowsky, a Brookings expert on Arab and Islamic

politics, said one result of the long American withdrawal from the Arab-Israeli issue, has been an increased influence of the Soviets and Syria.

Nevertheless, said Quandt, after the carnage suffered by the Marines, "Shultz because embarrassed and his whole attitude changed. From that time on, the president's initiative remained only on the books."

A senior official argued, "the president's statement is still out there and represents the basis for peace. It's a set of principles, a starting point." And he added that the United States has been nudging the Middle East toward an international peace conference. But Israel rejects that idea, the Soviets have claimed the right to attend and the United States has so far rejected Soviet participation while refusing to press Israel to accept such a conference.

"Once again we're not following up," said Quandt, because of the preoccupation with the Gulf and other issues. The administration official added, "the Israelis are unable to move, and the Arabs are equally split over such issues as the Iran-Iraq war."

But while the official saw hope that the American presence in the Gulf could win friends among Arab states, Hunter said, "the Gulf war simply will add the problem of fundamentalism to the festering Arab-Israeli conflict. And we might again be caught in the middle" — Los Angeles Times.

the end unsuccessful, bid to defuse the 1982 crisis between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

After coming close to a resolution of the Cyprus problem two years ago, the secretary general has seen his attempts to resolve the island's Greek and Turkish communities grind to a standstill.

In addition to the perennial problems of Namibia (South West Africa) and the Arab-Israeli conflict, the United Nations remains deeply involved in efforts to obtain the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the repatriation of millions of Afghan refugees. Those talks, which resume in Geneva next week, have been dragging on since 1982.

Perez de Cuellar hoping to revive U.N.'s peace-making role

By Anthony Goodman
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's forthcoming trip to Iran and Iraq, his second in just over two years, is the latest in a string of Gulf peace moves marked so far by a singular lack of success.

Since the war erupted seven years ago, the Security Council has adopted eight resolutions, as well as a spate of less formal statements, calling for a halt to the fighting.

This time, however, the mild-mannered Peruvian diplomat has the backing of a ceasefire resolution adopted last July 20 that holds out the threat of possible sanctions if ignored.

This was one of the council's

rare resolutions invoking the U.N. charter's mandatory provisions.

While Iraq said it would comply if Iran did, Tehran has issued a series of statements criticising the draft but never actually rejecting it.

The main purpose of the trip by the 67-year-old secretary general, who had a quadruple heart bypass operation last year, is to try to obtain Iran's acceptance of the resolution, which also calls for a withdrawal of forces to the internationally recognised boundaries and an exchange of prisoners.

Failure of the U.N. chief's mission is certain to spur redoubled efforts by the United States to impose an arms embargo on Iran.

Washington, which originally

set a weekend deadline for Iran's compliance, has said it was now awaiting the results of the secretary general's mission.

Small U.N. teams were posted in both Tehran and Baghdad to investigate alleged violations.

But the shaky accord soon collapsed as the war reached new heights of fury, with U.N. experts confirming the use of chemical weapons by Iraq, both sides

scouring towns and cities, and an escalation of the "tanker war" at sea.

After spending little more than one day each in Tehran and Baghdad in April 1983, Perez de Cuellar reported optimistically that while the "positions of the two sides remain wide apart, there exists a real basis for pursuing efforts to bring closer the prospect of peace."

Success on his forthcoming peace mission would put a much-needed feather in the cap of both the United Nations and Perez de Cuellar, now one year into his second five-year term.

Although the world body has many peace-making irons in the fire, success has eluded its most recent efforts.

Perez de Cuellar's early months as U.N. chief were marked by a widely-hailed, but in

Israeli study: Arab armies stronger

The following report is reprinted from the Israeli newspaper, *The Jerusalem Post*.

By Joshua Brilliant

TEL AVIV — The cabinet was wise to scrap the Lavi in favour of alternate weapon systems because the Arab armies have become bigger and faster than ever before while the Israeli army has reached the limits of its ability to grow, Aluf Aharon Yariv, head of the Tel Aviv University's Jaffa Centre for Strategic Studies, said on Monday.

Speaking at a press conference here to mark the release of the centre's Middle East Military Balance report, Yariv said the Arab armies are bigger, faster, better equipped, more strongly fortified and in possession of greater fire power than in the past.

Under these conditions, it would be difficult for Israel to quickly decide the outcome of a war by advancing into enemy territory. On the other hand there have been some positive developments for Israel. The Arabs are short of money and skilled manpower, partly because of the drop in oil prices. The Iran-Iraq war has divided the Arab World, leaving no anti-Israel coalition present, and there is peace — albeit cold — with Egypt.

Therefore, Yariv argued, Israel should take advantage of the situation to advance the peace process. Israel is now in a position of strength and no one's threatening it but Israel's strategic position cannot improve, he said. "It can only worsen."

His gloomy prediction was based in part on the centre's 4,500-page report, published in cooperation with *The Jerusalem Post*. The centre's figures show that the number of tanks in Egypt, Jordan and Syria grew from 4,500 in 1973 to 7,300 last year. In Israel the number rose from 2,000 to some 4,000.

Egypt, Jordan and Syria had 750 combat planes in 1973 compared with Israel's 300. Israel now has some 630 planes — but its three neighbours have 1,400. The balance sheet would have appeared much worse if Iraq would have ended the war with Iran and turned its attention westward.

The Arab armies are also qualitatively better. They have ac-

quired modern, first-rate, weapons like F-15s, F-16s, MiG-29s and Tornado fighters. Jordan has Chieftain tanks, Egypt has the American M-60A3 and Syria has some 1,000 T-72s. These countries also have missiles enabling them to hit major Israeli cities.

In spite of efforts to recruit better-educated soldiers, the Arabs suffer from a shortage of proper technical personnel.

But on the whole the qualitative gap is narrowing, said Yariv, a former chief of military intelligence. He warned that if this process continued the Arabs might try to settle the dispute by military means.

Part of the centre's study concerns the unconventional balance of power. No information is available about the Arabs' biological warfare capabilities, the authors said. But Tat-Aluf Aharon Levitan, who compiled much of the study, noted that Egypt has had chemical weapons for years, Syria has transferred material to Iran and is advancing towards development of chemical warheads for its own missiles.

Moreover, the taboo on the use of gas was broken by Iraq in the Gulf war, the report said.

The report said the principal Arab states either possess, or can acquire, chemical weapons.

The Arab chemical warfare threat against Israel is a fact, it can only grow in the future," the report said. "It constitutes one form of Arab reply and counter-deterrent to Israel's nuclear advantage and to other advanced weapons systems Israel may possess."

While chemical weaponry does not offer a means of deciding a conflict, it could provide considerable localised effects, particularly insofar as its first use generates a surprise effect and could produce a heavy toll in casualties," the report added.

Turning to nuclear developments, the report said that Israel and Pakistan were ahead of the other countries in the area, though Yariv told foreign correspondents that to the best of his knowledge, "Israel does not have nuclear weapons."

Whatever the truth is, fear of Israel's nuclear capability has not deterred the enemy, Levitan said, partly because the major Arab countries can retaliate with a chemical attack.

Why King Oedipus was wrong

Scientists trying to answer some of the baffling questions of kinship have focused on a variety of relationships from tadpoles to tragic heroes. Pamela Wells writes in the *Guardian* on how a myth has become an enigma

LONDON — KIN selection theory explains why it would pay, in genetic terms, to behave favourably towards relatives. A suicide altruistic gene — one which made people more likely to jump into a river to save others from drowning — would spread through the population if more than two siblings, or more than four grandchildren, or more than eight first cousins, were saved as a result. Enough copies of that gene would be preserved to compensate for the death of the altruist.

It is obviously much easier to behave altruistically towards your relatives if you have some means of estimating the chances that they really are relatives. Humans are quite good at performing visual, auditory and olfactory discrimination tasks from a very early age.

Infants can distinguish their own mother from other women by voice alone at 24 hours of age, the smell of their mother's breast pad within six days of age, and a photograph of their mother when they are four to seven weeks old. Mothers can distinguish by smell between the clothes of their own infants and those of unfamiliar infants within a few days after birth, and can also smell the difference between otherwise identical clothes worn by two of their own children. Other researchers have shown that mothers can recognise the cry of their own infant within 48 hours of birth. We certainly don't lack the capacity to recognise kin.

On the whole, we "know" who our relatives are; we know because we have grown up with them, or because other people have told us about them.

This fact has had two unfortunate, and paradoxically almost contradictory, effects. It has led some people to believe that kin recognition can't occur in species other than humans (because other species do not possess the concept of kinship); and it has led other people to believe that kin recognition doesn't occur in humans (because the concept of kinship renders it redundant).

But we now know that other species can recognise their relatives — or, at least, behave as if they could. Tadpoles can tell the difference between siblings, half-siblings and unrelated individuals; they seem to prefer to spend time associating with their siblings. Sweat bees behave as though they could distinguish between 14 different degrees of relatedness, and are much more likely to let closely related bees into the hive. Monkeys, rats, birds, even sponges and bacteria, are all capable of modifying their behaviour in some way on the basis of their relatedness to other members of their species. You don't even need a brain in order to recognise your relatives: many plants "recognise" self versus more or less unrelated pollens in the absence not only of a brain but a nervous system as well.

Now for the second point: that we don't perform kin recognition in the way that animals do because we have the concept of kinship.

Why is the concept of kinship in humans a problem? The main difficulty is that, in many cultures, there is only partial overlap between kinship terminology and actual biological relatedness.

Even in our own society, the term "aunt" is often used to refer to people who are not really aunts. Biological relatives are those with whom we share genes by descent: parents and offspring, brothers and sisters, cousins, grandparents and grandchildren, and so on.

But husbands and wives are not biological relatives (except in unusual circumstances such as cousin marriages), and neither are stepparents and stepchildren.

There are some cultures in which the same kinship term is used to refer to people of different degrees of biological relatedness. Among the Ye'kwana Indians of Venezuela, the word "brother" covers four different categories. These range from individuals (sharing 50 per cent of their genes, as do true brothers and sisters) to individuals (sharing only 12.5 per cent of their genes, as do first cousins, or great-grandparents and great-grandchildren).

Which is the better predictor of human behaviour — kinship terminology or biological relatedness? Anthropological studies of the Ye'kwana leave us in little doubt. The Ye'kwana spend more time interacting with their biological relatives the closer the degree of relatedness, even though their kinship terminology does not correspond with this.

How else do we behave when we know (or think we know) who our relatives are? Along with other species, we can behave altruistically to kin in general, and we can invest time and effort in raising children. But humans can store resources for the future,



Oedipus and the Sphinx — his own mother wouldn't know him? and dispense them even after death.

In a recent American study the contents of 1,000 probated wills were analysed in order to find out whether more resources were, in fact, bequeathed to biological relatives.

They were. Cousins received very little in comparison with offspring. So you don't stand much chance of being left a lot of money by a distant relative. But there is quite a substantial difference in offspring and siblings: in reproductive terms offspring are a much better bet than siblings. Their reproductive success is much more likely to be aided by material resources than siblings, who are probably of comparable age to the will-maker. So by the time he dies they are unlikely to produce more offspring themselves.

Spouses are clearly a special case. My guess would be that, in childless marriages, less would be given to the spouse and more to siblings and other relatives than would be the case for marriages where children are present. However, if we leave husbands and wives out of the analysis, we find that kin receive about 55 per cent of the total amount bequeathed, whereas non-kin receive only about 7 per cent.

It works the other way round, too. That is, people's behaviour towards their descendants is also modified to some extent by paternity certainty. In this country, biological kin make up only a small percentage of homicides (15.5 per cent). Unrelated individuals — that is, strangers, acquaintances and spouses — appear to be at much greater risk.

Acquaintances obviously form the highest proportion of victims. But it is perhaps more interesting to consider categories of victims who are probably living in the same household: namely, offspring, parent, sibling and spouse. Of these, it is the unrelated individuals who are most at risk.

The evidence so far suggests that not only do we behave more altruistically to relatives, but we are far more likely to behave aggressively to non-relatives. We don't know whether this behaviour now has any consequences for reproductive success. I would certainly not wish to argue that there is anything adaptive about killing non-relatives or abusing stepchildren. These findings tell us only that our behaviour differs depending on whether we are dealing with biological relatives or non-relatives.

So how did Oedipus get it wrong? According to the myth, he failed to recognise his father, and killed him. He then failed to recognise his mother, and married her (producing four children incestuously). Having discovered his error, he put out his eyes (perhaps assuming that kin recognition was based on visual cues), and was eventually removed from earth by the Eumenides. These were mythical figures who were supposed to punish certain crimes including "disrespect to relatives." Perhaps they can be regarded as representing the forces of evolution.

Even in supposedly monogamous societies, fathers seem to need some reassurance of their

paternity. The mother of a newborn child and her relatives spend some time commenting on real or presumed resemblances between the baby and the putative father, as though the father has to be convinced that the child is in fact his. There may be good reasons for mothers attempting to persuade the father that the child is his, because when parent and child are not biologically related the child suffers an increased risk of abuse.

American researchers have discovered that a disproportionate number of battered babies are victims of assaults by step-parents, rather than by biological parents. In fact, young children of pre-school age were 40 times more likely to be assaulted if they were step-children than if they were biological children.

It appears that we spend more time with relatives, we give them material resources, we help them in times of danger, we feel close to them, and we weight these feelings in accordance with the probability that we are actually related to them. But the necessary converse of favouring relatives is that we should behave less favourably to non-relatives. By this, I don't just mean that we spend a bit less time with them. We kill them.

It is generally assumed that when people commit murder, it is their nearest and dearest that suffer. That is not the whole story. American researchers in 1982 found that unrelated people living together were far more likely to kill each other than were related people living together. Many of the homicides in the "unrelated" category involved spouses; but even with husbands and wives taken out of the analysis, non-relatives were at a significantly higher risk of becoming homicide victims than were relatives.

In this country, biological kin make up only a small percentage of homicides (15.5 per cent). Unrelated individuals — that is, strangers, acquaintances and spouses — appear to be at much greater risk.

Acquaintances obviously form the highest proportion of victims. But it is perhaps more interesting to consider categories of victims who are probably living in the same household: namely, offspring, parent, sibling and spouse. Of these, it is the unrelated individuals who are most at risk.

The evidence so far suggests that not only do we behave more altruistically to relatives, but we are far more likely to behave aggressively to non-relatives. We don't know whether this behaviour now has any consequences for reproductive success. I would certainly not wish to argue that there is anything adaptive about killing non-relatives or abusing stepchildren. These findings tell us only that our behaviour differs depending on whether we are dealing with biological relatives or non-relatives.

So how did Oedipus get it wrong? According to the myth, he failed to recognise his father, and killed him. He then failed to recognise his mother, and married her (producing four children incestuously). Having discovered his error, he put out his eyes (perhaps assuming that kin recognition was based on visual cues), and was eventually removed from earth by the Eumenides. These were mythical figures who were supposed to punish certain crimes including "disrespect to relatives." Perhaps they can be regarded as representing the forces of evolution.

Even in supposedly monogamous societies, fathers seem to need some reassurance of their

70 years after first book, Nobel writer remains critical

By Thorir Gudmundsson
Reuter

REYKJAVIK — "The world is full of fools shooting each other for fun. It is the height of idiocy," proclaims Halldor Laxness, Iceland's only Nobel literature prizewinner.

The 85-year-old novelist sits in a leather armchair in a small study in his spacious country villa surrounded by books, several dozen of which were written by himself.

In conversation he shows he has lost none of the critical edge that has been his trademark in 70 years as an author.

Expounding on the theme of "violent" people in the world, he adds: "There doesn't seem to be any force around that might wake these people up and tell them to go home and work."

Though he claims not to be politically minded, much of Laxness' life has been a search for just such a force.

The son of a farmer, he was drawn to Catholicism — he twice

spent several months in a monastery in Luxembourg — and later turned to Socialism for answers.

He wrote an eyewitness account of the Soviet purge trials of the late 1930s, only to declare decades later that he had "not got the point" of the notorious show trial of Nikolai Bulharkin, a leading Soviet theoretician who had fallen out with Josef Stalin and was executed in 1938.

Western historians do not doubt that the charges against Bulharkin and other old Bolsheviks were fraudulent and their confessions obtained under duress.

Laxness said that in certain points he had written against his better judgement, hoping that the trials were an aberration and not wanting to contribute to the downfall of "another nation's pet theory."

"I only had a chance to look at things superficially," he told Reuters recently.

"One asked oneself if it were possible to organise such a perfect system of government, which could give everything to everyone," he said.

"I hoped to God that it would get better."

During the early 1930s, his supposed sympathies with Communism got him into trouble in the United States, where he lived for three years.

He said an Icelander had reported him as a Bolshevik and a very dangerous person." Two police officers came to question him.

Laxness told his friend and fellow novelist Upton Sinclair about the incident.

"Sinclair got so mad that he collected a team of judges, without any request by me, and I never heard any more about it," Laxness said, reaching for a huge cigar.

Another American writer Laxness befriended was Ernest Hemingway, although the two never actually met.

"He would call me often when he had nothing better to do. He would find my phone number no matter where in the world I was. I've never quite understood it."

Laxness translated two of

Hemingway's books into Icelandic. His version of "A Farewell to Arms" is considered a masterpiece.

Apart from using his native language, Laxness has written for publication in English, German and Danish.

"It is easier for me to write in some foreign tongue than in Icelandic, because it is such a beastly language," he maintains.

He said his carefully planned books were written at an agonisingly slow pace. He usually re-wrote books five or six times before publication.

The great depression in America left a deep scar in Laxness' memory. He has a look of anguish when he talks about it.

"I went out one morning in Los Angeles and the streets were full of people standing outside the banks," he said.

"It was ghastly to look at women with their children — all crying. Old women didn't have enough money to buy food. Many had lost everything."

Laxness wrote his first book at 16. The Nobel Prize for Literature came nearly four decades later, in 1955.

Despite the many years he spent away from his home country, his novels are mostly based in Iceland. His characters are often outcasts who survive through the strength of their spirit.

His wit and devastating satirical blasts at living conditions of farmers and manual labourers earned him praise from literary critics abroad, though sometimes less friendly treatment from the conservative establishment at home.

Most people, however, liked what they read.

"You have taught us to see Socrates in Icelandic peasants..." President Vigdis Finnbogadottir told Laxness during his 85th birthday celebration earlier this year.

"I only had a chance to look at things superficially," he told Reuters recently.

"One asked oneself if it were possible to organise such a perfect system of government, which could give everything to everyone," he said.

His best-known books include "Happy Warriors," a satirical novel in saga style, and "The Atom Station," a novel tightly critical of post-war Iceland and United States influence here.

Books by Laxness are still best-sellers here but these days are usually collections of older articles. He no longer writes.

"When you've written 50 or 60 books in your lifetime, and many of them very thick, there comes a point when you have nothing more to say," Laxness said.

"After writing so much, you may want to go out and enjoy the nice weather."

Randa Habib's corner

The non-smiling species

I THINK I would be able to pick out a Jordanian in a huge crowd of mixed nationalities without difficulty. How? Simply by the expression on his or her face.

Look at us: driving, walking in the streets, sitting in cafes and restaurants. Very few of us smile or attempt to; the majority of us are serious.

When I drive every morning to my office, I look around and all I see are gloomy faces behind the wheels. At the red light, people look right or left but without a hint of a smile for their fellow drivers. If you, by way of courtesy, stop your car to give way to a pedestrian crossing the street, or to another car, don't expect a smile for a reward because you won't get one.

I once asked a Jordanian friend why it is that people are rarely heard laughing around here where, despite all our problems, we live in a blessed, secure country. My friend told me that, in the old days (and until now), "people used to worry when they had a merry evening. At the end of a good laugh, they would say: 'God knows how many tears we will have to pay as a price for this laughter!'" So, it seems, laughter is associated with a fear of bad luck the following day. How this came about, nobody knows. A lack of education in itself is a bad thing.

I believe it is much nicer for all of us to see smiling faces, than gloomy ones. So let's all smile, laugh, and enjoy life.

Author sees signs of hope for Africa

By Joan Mower
The Associated Press

To combat the problem, trees from Asia were planted to serve as a break.

Tree-planting, an aid to curbing erosion, also has been a success in many parts of Kenya, where it has been promoted by voluntary organisations such as the National Council of Women of Kenya, which set up its "green belt movement" a decade ago.

Kenya is also the home of another successful project that has helped reduce the amount of firewood needed by villages. Deforestation, prompted by a need for firewood, has led to an increase in soil erosion.

In Kenya, entrepreneurs have developed ceramic-lined stoves that increases efficiency over a metal stove and can burn fuel such as maize cobs, stalks and other refuse. The stoves proved popular before any advertising campaign, Harrison said.

Although the book talks about government policies that tend to worsen the problems of drought, food shortages and poor soil conditions, it does not deal with civil strife, which is one of the major reasons for famine in countries like Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

The implicit assumption is that you need some sort of political stability to achieve long-term development," Reynolds said.

The success stories by Harrison had the following characteristics:

— Low costs with profit margins of up to 100 per cent.

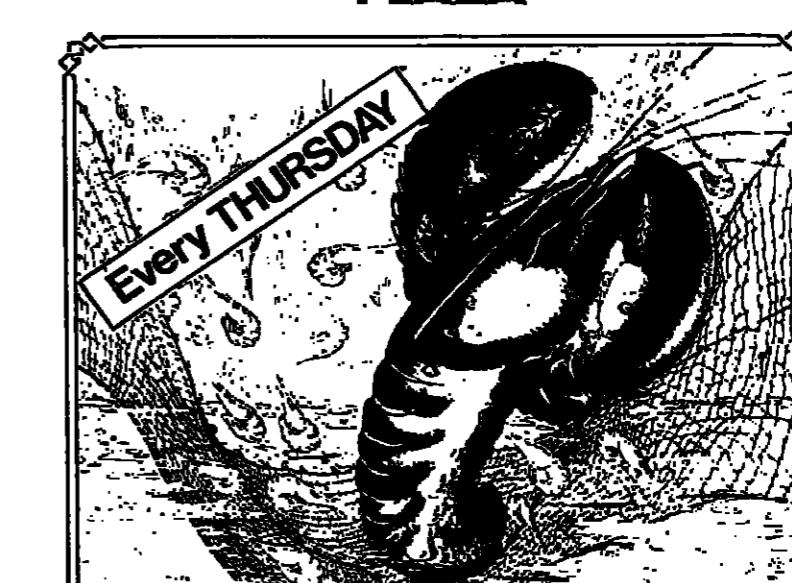
— Invulnerability to unpredictable climatic changes.

— Ability to function without imported goods.

— Responsibility for the programmes handled by local communities rather than government officials.

The projects range in their scope, but characteristically they involved improving or preserving the land to allow for an increase in food production.

AMMAN PLAZA



We have unselfishly kept the best for you.

at

Al Andalus Restaurant

Starting September 10th.

Enjoy fresh deep sea delights "Lobsters and Shrimps" prepared by our exclusive chef the PLAZA way

Trusthouse Forte Hotels

RESTAURANT CHINA
The first & best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near
Ahliyyah Girls School
Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30
p.m.
6:30-Midnight
Tel. 638968

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
The only typical Chinese
cuisine in Amman.
Chinese Flaming pot is available
Take away available
Open daily 12:00-15:30
18:00-23:30
Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic
Bridge
Amman, Jordan

Sukova edges Kohde-Kilsch, moves into U.S. Open semifinals

NEW YORK (AP) — Sixth-seeded Helena Sukova beat No. 9 Claudia Kohde-Kilsch in a U.S. Open quarterfinal delayed 4½ hours by rain.

Sukova, who lost to Martina Navratilova in last year's final, downed Kohde-Kilsch 6-1, 6-3 Tuesday before a small crowd at the National Tennis Centre.

Rain delayed the start of the match 54 minutes. Sukova won the first set and was trailing 1-2 in the second when another downpour struck, causing a 4:11 delay.

Play resumed at 4:46 p.m. (2146 GMT), but had to be stopped four minutes later when rain fell again with Kohde-Kilsch leading 3-2. After an 18-minute recess, Sukova quickly closed out the match by winning the final four games.

"Those were the toughest con-

ditions I've played under," Kohde-Kilsch said. "Coming on and off the court, waiting four hours, the noise from the planes. And she was aching me at the time."

Sukova, who had five aces, said neither player benefitted from the rain delays.

"It was bad for both of us," the 22-year-old Czech said. "You never knew what was going to happen next."

The players said they watched television, played cards, ate and read in the locker room during the breaks.

"You have to keep the ten-

sion," said Kohde-Kilsch, a 23-

year-old West German. "You can't fall asleep."

Sukova was scheduled to play the winner of Tuesday night's Navratilova-Gabriela Sabatini match in the semifinals.

Asked whom she would rather play, Sukova replied, "Martina is No. 2 in the world and Gabriela is No. 8, so it's always better to play the lower-ranked player."

The starting times for all matches were delayed by the rain. Tournament officials said they would try to hold as many matches as possible even if some lasted beyond midnight.

The players said they watched television, played cards, ate and read in the locker room during the breaks.

Four fourth-round men's matches also were cancelled due to rain — No. 2 Stefan Edberg vs.

Jonas Svensson; No. 3 Mats Wilander vs. Ken Flach; No. 5 Miloslav Meir vs. Mark Woodforde; and Andrei Chesnokov vs. Ramesh Krishnan.

On Monday, No. 4 seeds Boris Becker and Hana Mandlikova were beaten.

American Brad Gilbert rallied from a two-set deficit to beat Becker, while Kohde-Kilsch defeated Mandlikova in a match that featured a game penalty against the loser for slamming her racket against a scoreboard.

Gilbert, the No. 13 seed, was inspired by a flag-waving crowd that included his parents, his brother and many of his friends. He will face four-time open winner Jimmy Connors in the quarter-finals.

Lewis, Johnson run different heats

RIETI, Italy (AP) — Carl Lewis outpaced world champion Ben Johnson 10.05 to 10.35 seconds, but the two sprinters were in different runs at the Rieti track and field meet Tuesday.

Johnson refused to race with Lewis, saying he was too tired and did not want a tough competition. Lewis said he was disappointed.

He ran a strong 100 metres, beating Ray Stewart of Jamaica, who was second at 10.27. Johnson coasted to victory clearly slowing down, towards the end, edging Harvey Glance of the United States with 10.41.

The meet featured many stars of the world championships, which ended in Rome on Sunday, but most of them appeared tired and not at their best.

The only exception was Bulgarian high-jumper Stesk Steskostodinov, who made a try at the world record of 2.10 metres, one centimetre higher than the measure she cleared at the world championship. She just missed her second try, but clearly showed that she was ready for higher measures.

She won the competition at Rieti at 2.06, beating Tamara Bikova of the Soviet Union, who cleared two metres.

Said Aouita of Morocco won a good men's 1,500 metres in 3:32.71 minutes, three seconds off his own world record.

He beat Peter Elliott of Britain, second at 3:33.23 and New Zealand veteran John Waler at 3:34.75.

The real disappointment of the meet, however, was pole vaulter Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union.

Chinese lifters were a force to be reckoned with in the 1950s before sinking into obscurity. But since the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, the nation of one billion people has re-emerged stronger than ever in weightlifting.

China's weightlifters steal limelight again in Ostrava

OSTRAVA, Czechoslovakia (R) — China's weightlifters — fortified by a twice daily does of traditional Chinese potion — are emerging as a major world force in a sport once monopolised by East Europeans.

China headed the team standings here after two days of competition, confirming the growing threat they pose to Soviet and Bulgarian lifters who once almost had a stranglehold on the sport.

According to chief coach Huang Qianghui, the key to China's success lies in a mixture of modern coaching and tradition. "Chinese lifters do not use drugs. In fact in China we do not

use artificial means to enhance our performance," he told Reuters.

"Our boys use a traditional Chinese potion made of fresh ginseng, royal jelly, honey and antler. They take it twice a day, in the morning and in the evening. The rest is modern coaching devised in the Beijing Physical Education Institute where most of our top lifters are students," said Huang.

Chinese lifters were a force to be reckoned with in the 1950s before sinking into obscurity. But since the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, the nation of one billion people has re-emerged stronger than ever in weightlifting.

FILIPINO MAID WANTED

To work for a doctor's family and have permanent residence.

For information pls. call: 846292

WARDROBES FOR SALE

3 white lacquered 2-door wardrobes; W 120 cms, D 60 cms, and H 226 cms; slightly used. Best offer. Can be seen Friday and Saturday at villa in Khorbat Sweifayah, Lot No. 1665, Block 15, near 7th Circle.

Telex: 645161 and 643421.

SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES

FRIDAY 11/9/1987 Vol. No. 14

FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight	Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Abdulla Hsain Marzouk	Ibtisam	Owner		54.5	1- Khalil Haddadin	El Hary	Owner	Eid	56
2- Mamdouh Mohammed Khalil	J. El Bayat	Owner	Yousef	54.5	2- Ghali Haddadin	Ibtisam	George	George	51.5
3- Shakir Farhan	A. Nasif	Owner	Mahmoud	54.5	3- Mamdouh El Haddadin	Rohanah	Owner	Yousef	51.5
4- A. El Karem A. El Azz	I. El Maha	Owner	Amjad	54.5	4- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	Kareem	Abbas	Rashed	50
5- Aly Mahmoud Madaan	Jazy	Owner	George	53	5- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	El Anoud	Abbas	Fawaz	48.5
6- Hassan Aly El Dahan	Fadwa	Owner	Ahmed	51.5	6- Nimir El Hmoud	Midan	Mahmoud	A. Jageel	50
7- Taleb Eled A. Jnabi	M. Latif	Owner	Suliman	50	7- Nimir El Hmoud	El Hesna	Mahmoud	Mahmoud	48.5
8- Sefi Ghazy A. Jabir	M. Saif	Owner	Kasim	50	8- Saad El Din Rida Saad	Isar	Owner	A. Amarah	50
9- Sakif Fahad Lawansh	Ghannam	Owner	Fawaz	50	9- Adil Mohammad	S. Adil	Owner	Mwafak	48.5
10- Mishal Miteb El Falez	A. Mishal	Owner	A. Jageel	50	10- Mohammad A. El Naby	A. El Khalil	Owner	Mwafak	48.5
11- El Dweesh El Bakheet	Shalhoub	Owner	Mwafak	50	11- Younis Salim El Fokara	S. Salim	Owner	Mwafak	48.5
12- Ata Mazin El Abbady	Rihanah	Owner	Rashed	48.5	12- Ghazy F.A. Jabir	Balasim	Owner	Saad	48.5

THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Oudih El Kaisi	Kawakib	Owner	Mwafak	62
2- Mohammad Omar Hassan	Mansour	Owner	Ahmed	60
3- Mashhour F.A. Jnabi	N. El Salt	Owner	Suliman	60
4- Mohammad Khalil	S. Hazim	Owner	Yousef	60
5- Mohammad A. El Jali	El Saif	Owner	A. Jabir	60
6- Mohammad A. El Naby	Makader	Owner	George	57
7- Dr. El Hafeez A. Wandy	Z. Maen	Owner	Mahmoud	57
8- A. Jaber Badir Harran	Imad	Owner	Eid	57

FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Moshai El Falez	A. El Taib	Nimih	Saad	58
2- Mishal El Falez	M. B. Ajal	Nimih	Saad	56
3- Nimir El Hmoud	Atlas	Mahmoud	Mahmoud	58
4- Nimir El Hmoud	Ram	Aghadeer	A. Jageel	51.5
5- Nimir El Hmoud	Wardan	Khair El Din	Khair El Din	50.5
6- Naja Wasil Beharat	Nearman	Khair El Din	George	53
7- Kamal Wasil Beharat		Khair El Din	Rashed	50

FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 2000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mishal El Falez	A. El Taib	Nimih	Saad	58
2- Mishal El Falez	M. B. Ajal	Nimih	Saad	56
3- Nimir El Hmoud	Atlas	Mahmoud	Mahmoud	58
4- Nimir El Hmoud	Ram	Aghadeer	A. Jageel	51.5
5- Nimir El Hmoud	Wardan	Khair El Din	Khair El Din	50.5
6- Naja Wasil Beharat	Nearman	Khair El Din	George	53
7- Kamal Wasil Beharat		Khair El Din	Rashed	50

Cinema

CONCORD

Tel: 677420



Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

F/X

Cinema

OPERA

Tel: 675573



Performances 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Those magnificent men in their rallying machines

By Nermene Murad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Hani Bisharat and co-driver Ziad Hamzeh Wednesday held a press conference in which they told their success story in the 1000 Lakes Rally, which was held in Finland in August.

Bisharat and Hamzeh came 33rd overall position among 160 participants out of which only 69 cars survived to the finish position line. They also came 6th in Group N and received the award for second best foreign driver from the special groups.

This success has made Bisharat and Hamzeh the first Middle Eastern team to finish in this rally and with such excellent results.

The story started when Bisharat received an invitation from the organising committee for the 1000 Lakes Rally. He thought about the possibility of participating in the rally but he was reluctant at first due to the inadequate funding to cover the expenses of his participation.

"People who heard about the invitation gave us hope and promised to support us," Bisharat said. "I immediately talked to Ziad about co-driving with me, we wanted our performance to be of the level that would make Jordan proud of us," Bisharat told reporters.

Economy

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 10-11, 1987

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.6585/95	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3190/3200	Canadian dollar
1.7920/30	1.7920/30	West German marks
2.0170/80	2.0170/80	Dutch guilders
1.4820/30	1.4820/30	Swiss francs
37.24/29	37.24/29	Belgian francs
5.9975/6.0025	5.9975/6.0025	French francs
1298/1299	1298/1299	Italian lira
141.05/15	141.05/15	Japanese yen
6.3225/75	6.3225/75	Swedish kronas
6.5850/5900	6.5850/5900	Norwegian kronas
6.9500/50	6.9500/50	Danish kronas
One ounce of gold	458.00/458.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were above the day's lows in late trading here as Wall Street recovered after a weak opening ahead of Friday's U.S. trade figures for July, dealers said.

Volume continued thin, with dealers saying there was little incentive for buyers ahead of Friday, when shares could be even cheaper. Even some better than expected half-year company reports failed to lift the market out of its gloom.

At 1423 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 20.8 points lower at 2,254.2, after reaching a low of 2,247.4 at 1348 GMT. Dealers said prices here would probably track the New York market for the rest of the session, with no pick-up of business expected.

Most observers are forecasting the U.S. trade deficit in July will probably widen from June's \$15.71 billion. Dealers say a trade gap of around \$16 billion may already be discounted in the markets but that anything substantially above this will be greeted with dismay.

A larger than expected deficit would be likely to send Wall Street sharply lower and lead to fears that the U.S. discount rate will again have to be increased. The U.S. Federal Reserve surprised the markets last Friday with a half-point rise in the discount rate to six per cent. Dealers noted trading on foreign exchange was nervously quiet ahead of Friday's U.S. data.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Use resourcefulness and ingenuity to overcome minor problems in business and personal affairs. This will inspire trust in your associates and help you progress in many areas.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Concentrate on business matters today — home worries can wait for now. The evening is good for social affairs.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You may have difficulty communicating with people other than relatives today, so stay at home as much as possible.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Postpone dealing with money matters and assist a friend. Visiting would be nice, but be sure to drive carefully.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) If someone makes a strong comment, don't take offense; it may not have been meant for you directly.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Continuing to procrastinate would be a big mistake. Take care of those problems which have needed attention.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Steer clear of people who usually impose on you. Get together with friends you haven't seen for a long time.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Today is a bad time for asking favors of an important person, as he or she may be too busy to help you right now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Contact those who have been successful and get their advice. You know little about this area, so don't go solo.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Avoid arguing about bills before you double check the facts. Be alert to a great opportunity nearby.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A problem between you and a partner is best left to blow over. Relax at home tonight with some quiet entertainment.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Speak to a public figure you know about how to improve your situation. Listen carefully to advice given you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Forget about that expensive recreation and concentrate on problems which require immediate attention.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she should be taught to overcome nervousness with reason and logic. Be sure to give your child plenty of praise for a job well done, but don't dwell on shortcomings. Having plenty of good books around would be a good way to help pique intellectual curiosity.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Much can be accomplished in the very early morning and in the evening. Don't look for gift horses during the daytime, as you will not find any.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Avoid causing any unnecessary friction at home. Don't be too forceful in supporting your opinions.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be extremely cautious in writing anything today. Friends could cause you trouble if you're not tactful.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get your wardrobe in order — that shopping trip may not be needed. Friends can give you good financial advice.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Activities which require a lot of energy would be good for you. Don't let anyone control your thoughts.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Concentrate on the future today. Be watchful for a new enterprise which could prove to be quite lucrative.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Improve your efficiency and you can be done with that piled-up work. This evening should be very interesting.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Spend some time on a quiet hobby you haven't thought about for some time. Invite a good friend to join you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A trip you've been considering is best postponed until there aren't so many conflicts to be dealt with.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Follow your intuition today, it's really very accurate. Don't be too serious, you really need to unwind.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Steer clear of a nervous friend. Invite some guests in and fulfill your social obligations. Avoid touchy topics.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can get needed backing for an important project, all you need do is ask. Success will equal the effort you expend.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If you explain the practical side of a new plan, you can get a lot of cooperation from co-workers. Use reason and logic.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have an interesting life from the earliest years, and will get assistance from influential people. Teach your child to be punctual and to keep any promises that are made. This will help to build up good will from others and the bank account at the same time.

Boom goes bust at Bombay stock market

Lukman to tour
Gulf seeking end
to excess oil output

BOMBAY (AP) — There's not a lot of joy these days on Dalal Street, the frenetic home of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

The boom at the exchange sparked by the election of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1984 and by his pledge to modernize the nation has gone bust, and now there are lots of sellers and few buyers for heavily depressed stocks.

As the leading news magazine India Today put it: "The party's over."

Other experts contend that that market will eventually recover.

"It's too soon to write an obituary," Mr. Mahendra Kampani, president of the Bombay Stock Exchange, said in an interview. "There are always temporary setbacks here and there. Our investors have to learn that."

The latest downturn has hurt the pocketbooks of millions of Indians lured into stocks by the bull markets of 1985 and 1986.

And it has soured the Gandhi government's hopes that industry will be able to raise a growing amount of funds through the markets rather than having to rely on banks and liberalized industrial rules.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

The latest downturn has hurt the pocketbooks of millions of Indians lured into stocks by the bull markets of 1985 and 1986.

Critics charged at the time that speculation was rampant and that stocks were becoming extremely overpriced. But few customers complained because so many were making money — on paper if not in fact.

The stock market is, in many ways, a victim of India's changing mood.

The Bombay Stock Exchange, the oldest and largest of the 14 exchanges in India, was organized 100 years ago to centralize trading

that had gone on informally for years under lush banyan trees in the heart of this industrial city.

The trading street's name, Dalal, is the word in the local Gujarati language for "broker."

The Bombay market still retains some of its street-corner flavour, with stocks bought and sold in a shouting and hand-waving melee that reformers contend hides corruption.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985-86 budget that cut business and individual tax rates and liberalized oil imports.

Stocks initially were a rich man's domain amid the widespread poverty of India. But in recent years, the emergence of a 100-million-strong middle class has provided a growing base for the markets.

The boom was fuelled by Mr. Gandhi's pledge to lead India rapidly into the 21st century and his 1985

Philippine cabinet resigns to give Aquino free hand

MANILA (R) — All 26 members of Philippine President Corazon Aquino's cabinet submitted their resignations on Wednesday to allow her to reorganise her government, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno told reporters.

"All the members of the cabinet have tendered their resignations to the president. This was a sort of spontaneous combustion. Nobody motivated it, not a single group," Mr. Benigno said.

"Almost all of us seemed to have thought of the idea almost at the same time because we felt under the circumstances it would be necessary on our part to tender our resignation," he said, adding there was no firm date fixed for Mrs. Aquino to announce her new cabinet.

Mr. Benigno said Vice-President Salvador Laurel, who was in the southern Philippine city of Zamboanga, had been notified and had resigned from his post of foreign affairs secretary.

He said the cabinet would continue to function until Mrs.

Aquino officially accepted the resignations.

The mass resignation came a day after Mrs. Aquino's Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo accused three prominent businessmen and a leading military officer of promoting instability through a propaganda campaign.

The cabinet's action came 12 days after troops loyal to Mrs. Aquino put down the bloodiest coup attempt in her 18-month rule. The resignations followed calls by Mrs. Aquino's sister-in-law Teresita Aquino Oreta, a congresswoman, and other politicians for a revamping of the government.

Mr. Arroyo, who is Mrs. Aquino's closest civilian adviser and widely regarded as anti-military, has been accused of interfering in the military operations

that eventually quelled the abortive Aug. 28 coup, which left 53 people dead and 300 wounded.

Asked by reporters why he had resigned, Mr. Arroyo said his action was voluntary and added: "I'm happy."

The resignations were announced after an emergency cabinet meeting at the presidential palace.

The mass resignations mirrored a similar action last November after military officers close to former Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile were linked to a coup plot.

Mrs. Aquino dropped Mr. Enrile and four other ministers in the cabinet she named after those resignations.

"We had a dispassionate assessment of the situation and in the end we thought maybe the president, given all the events, should be given a free hand to reorganise the government," Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus said.

"It's a courtesy resignation effective upon acceptance by the

president," Labour Secretary Franklin Drilon said.

Hours before the resignations, Mrs. Aquino brushed aside reporters' questions and left Mr. Arroyo's future open.

"I'm not going to answer any of that," she said. "There will be time for me to answer all those questions."

Mr. Arroyo's resignation had been demanded by several congressmen, church and business groups and leaders of the abortive Aug. 28 coup attempt.

Mr. Arroyo had told Congress that the three businessmen and military spokesman Col. Honestio Isleta were "enemies of the government," whose campaigns to have him sacked amounted to "treason of the highest order."

The three businessmen were Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion's twin brother, Raul, head of the manufacturing firm Concepcion Industries; Cesar Buenaventura, president of Philipinas Shell, and Roy Navarro, chairman of accounting firm Sybic, Gorres and Velayo.

Thousands flee as new floods hit Bangladesh

DHAKA (R) — Nearly 50,000 people have sought refuge in temporary camps after heavy rains caused a second wave of floods in northern Bangladesh, officials said on Wednesday.

They said worst-affected by the new deluge were Sirajganj and Pabna districts where the Padma, Brahmaputra, Mahananda and other rivers swelled above their danger levels following the rains.

Army and civil officials had evacuated thousands of marooned people, but many more were still stranded in their flooded homes in remote villages.

"This would set back efforts to rehabilitate millions of people ravaged by the previous floods and cut off relief supplies," one official at Sirajganj told Reuters.

The previous floods, also set off by excessive rains, had killed more than 700 people and destroyed crops and property worth \$1.3 billion, according to official figures.

Besides, more than 200 people had died of diarrhoea and dysentery because they drank contaminated water and ate rotten food, Health Minister Salauddin Quader Chowdhury said on Monday.

More than 2,500 medical teams were fighting to save nearly 170,000 people infected by the diseases, he added.

Addressing a rally in the flood-swept northern town of Debiganj on Tuesday, President Hossain Mohammad Ershad dismissed charges by opposition leaders that many people had starved to death after the floods.

"No one has died from starvation as result of quick and timely supplies of food and arrangements for post-flood rehabilitation," the state television quoted him as saying.

COLUMNS 7&8

2 charged in U.S. kidnap-slaying

KANKAKEE, Ill. (R) — A man and woman were charged on Tuesday with the killing of Stephen Small, heir to a media fortune, who died after being buried alive in a crude, coffin-like box. Prosecutor William Herzog said Daniel Edwards, 30, and Nancy Rish, 25, who lived near Kankakee, were charged with first-degree murder and aggravated kidnapping. He said Edwards was unemployed and Rish sold cosmetics. A third person, Kent Allain, 33, of Kankakee, was charged with illegal possession of drugs and weapons, but Herzog said there was not enough evidence to link him to the kidnapping and the charges were uncovered during the investigation. The three were arrested on Friday night shortly before the body of Small, 40, was found three feet below ground in a wooded area near Kankakee. Police have said they are seeking at least two other people. Small, a cousin of a former owner of the United Press International (UPI) news agency, was kidnapped last Wednesday after being lured to one of his properties in the middle of the night by a caller who claimed to be a police officer and said there had been a burglary. His wife later received \$1-million ransom demand. But the kidnappers did not contact the family again and police on Friday found Small's body buried in a plywood box with a breathing tube and an electric light wired to two automobile batteries. Medical officials said he apparently suffocated not long after he was buried.

Reagan ranks 'at the bottom'

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan "ranks at the bottom" among U.S. presidents, while history will eventually view Harry Truman as one of the best, says Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. In an interview to be broadcast Sunday on WUSA-TV, Marshall said his low opinion of Mr. Reagan stems from an erosion of civil rights under the current administration. "I don't care whether he's the president, the governor, the mayor, the sheriff. Whoever calls the shots determines whether we have integration, segregation or decency," Marshall said. "That starts exactly with the president." Marshall, 79, predicted that "Truman will come out on top" in the judgment of history, but that Mr. Reagan ranks with Herbert Hoover and Woodrow Wilson as one of the worst presidents ever. "Honestly, I think he's down there with Hoover and that group, and Wilson, when we didn't have a chance," said Marshall, the first black on the supreme court. Marshall also had harsh words for the way Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and John F. Kennedy dealt with civil rights issues. He saved some of his highest praise for the president who nominated him, Lyndon B. Johnson. Calling Johnson the "greatest civil rights president," Marshall said he thinks Johnson's aggressive pursuit of equal rights for all Americans ultimately cost him support. "His plans were unbelievable, the things he was going to do. But he was too far out," Marshall said. "He wasn't thrown out because of Vietnam. They just used that as an excuse to get rid of him."

Band-leader saved from eviction

LOS ANGELES (R) — Band-leader Woody Herman, who faced being evicted from his Hollywood Hills home even though he is bedridden, can stay for at least another 15 months under a court agreement worked out on Tuesday. Singers Frank Sinatra, Tony Bennett and Peggy Lee had offered to pay the living expenses of the 74-year-old three-time Grammy Award winner, who now needs full-time nursing. But, under the agreement worked out in Los Angeles superior court between Herman, his daughter, Ingrid Herman Reese, and their landlord, William Little, the band-leader can stay if he pays his rent of \$1,150 a month and \$1,600 in back rent. A local jazz radio station has agreed to pay the back rent, said Herman's lawyer, Kirk Pasch, who is providing his services free. Herman had such hits as "Woodchopper's Ball" and "Caldonia" and made more than 100 record albums. "You hate to see him basically penniless," Pasch said. Herman bought the house, once owned by Humphrey Bogart, for \$400,000.

Brazilian minister killed in crash

BRASILIA (R) — Brazil's Minister of Agrarian Reform Marcos Freire and eight others died on Tuesday when their plane exploded in mid-air just after take-off from an airport in the Amazon jungle, the air force said.

It said Mr. Freire, 56, was on his way back to Brasilia from the town of Carajás in the northern province of Para after a visit to government projects in the jungle.

It identified one of the other

victims of the crash as Jose Eduardo Raduan, president of the government's Agrarian Reform Institute (Inca).

Mr. Freire was appointed minister on June 3 to succeed Dante de Oliveira, who resigned in May.

A former governor and senator of the north eastern state of Pernambuco, Mr. Freire was president of the Federal Savings Bank before becoming minister.

2 blacks die in S. African violence

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Two black men were stabbed to death, a teenager was saved from a "necklace" burning and security forces came under attack in a flare-up of South African township violence, police said on Wednesday.

A bulletin on politically-motivated violence said a group of men cut the throat of a fellow black in Soweto, the country's largest township outside Johannesburg.

The motive for the murder was not made clear, as in the case of a similar killing at Edendale near Pietermaritzburg.

Dozens of blacks accused of collaborating with white authorities have been lynched by township radicals over the past three years, many of them dying by the so-called necklace — a blazing tyre around the neck.

Police said they saved the latest necklace victim on Tuesday when they dispersed a mob and rescued a 14-year-old boy at Claremont near the Indian Ocean port of Durban.

His party lost 12 seats and its three-vote majority in the 254-

Argentine cabinet offers resignation

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — The cabinet has offered to resign so President Raul Alfonsin can make whatever changes he feels necessary after last weekend's election losses to the Peronists, Vice President Vicente Martinez says.

The eight ministers made the customary gesture after a meeting late Monday at Mr. Alfonsin's official residence in suburban Olivos, and the president has not yet decided to accept any of the resignations, Mr. Martinez said Tuesday.

Mr. Alfonsin has not made a public statement on the elections.

Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez said he would not act precipitously after his radical civic union's losses in gubernatorial and legislative contests.

Mr. Ignacio Lopez said the president "is analysing and reflecting on" the results.

Official sources said Mr. Alfonsin would address the nation on Thursday, applauding Argentines for clean elections and reaffirming the success of democracy four years after his civilian government replaced a military government.

It is the practice in Argentina for the cabinet to offer a mass resignation after an election loss so the president can make changes without the necessity of dismissing ministers.

Colombo put on security alert

COLOMBO (R) — A security alert was declared in the Sri Lankan capital and its suburbs to thwart suspected plotters by a banned leftist group to kill government supporters, police officials said on Wednesday.

The state of alert began on Tuesday following police seizure of rifles, ammunition and bombs believed stolen by the Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (People's Li-

beration Front).

Officials said roadblocks had been set up and vehicles were being checked at points leading to Colombo. Security was also stepped up at electricity plants and other vulnerable installations.

Troops with automatic rifles were seen on some roads and at government departments near the president's office.

Troops with automatic rifles were seen on some roads and at government departments near the president's office.

Ortega's Soviet trip may help contra cause in U.S. — aides

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. officials are expressing delight over Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega's planned trip to Moscow, saying it will give a boost to the White House's troubled campaign to aid the contra rebels.

Whoever is planning Danny Ortega's schedule is obviously on our side," one White House official said Tuesday. "We love it."

"It's hard to believe he would do it," said another official, who also spoke only on condition of anonymity.

Two years ago, Mr. Ortega made his first official visit to Moscow following rejection of an aid package for the contras by the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives. Angered by Ortega's trip, the house quickly reversed itself and approved contra funds.

Hoping Mr. Ortega's plan will have the same impact again, the Reagan administration adopted a low-key stand about the announcement that the Nicaraguan leader will be in Moscow to celebrate the Russian Revolution on Nov. 7, the day a newly signed Central American peace plan is to go into effect.

The only comment from presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater was to question whether Mr. Ortega was "visiting the homeland."

State Department spokesman Charles Redman noted that the Soviet Union and Nicaragua have been close friends since the start of the Sandinista revolution.

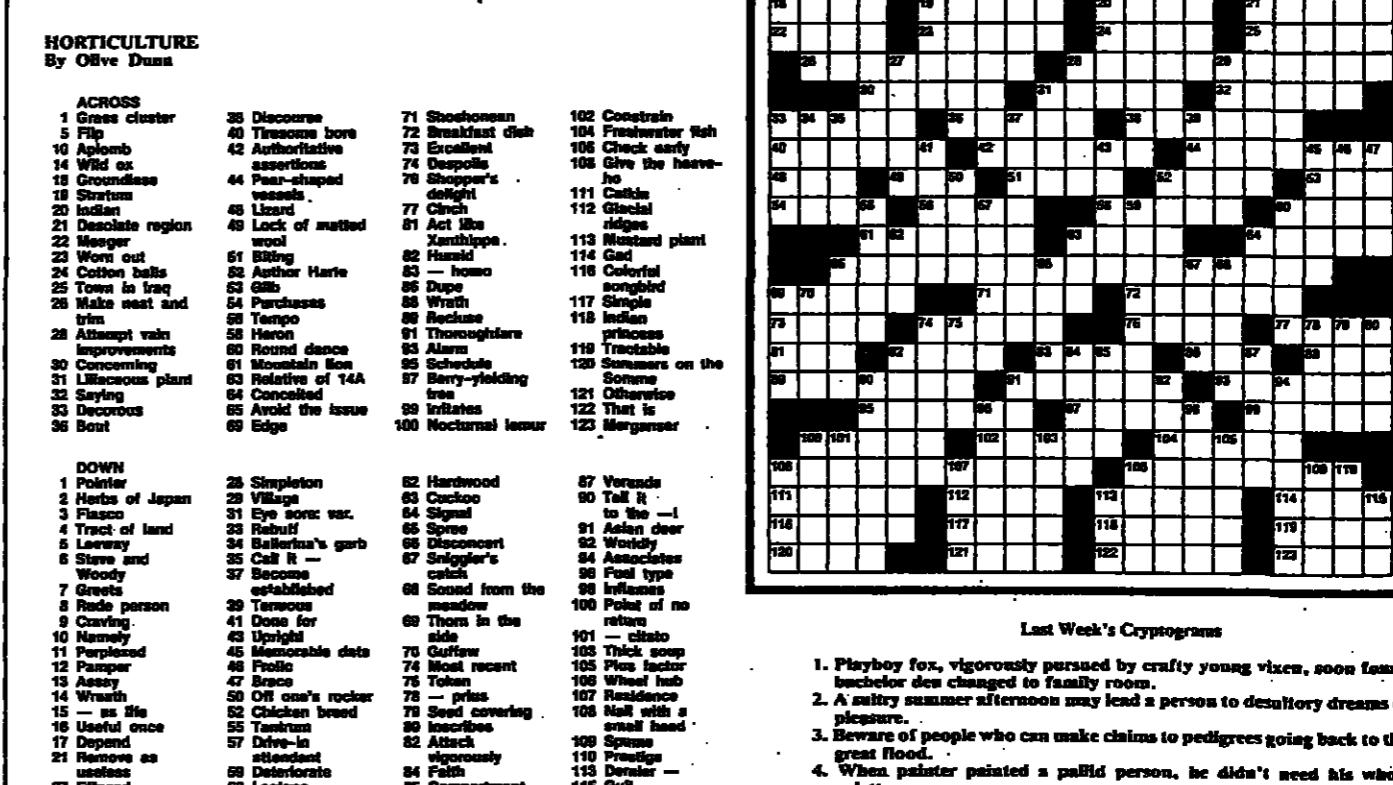
For his part, Mr. Reagan said in a speech Tuesday that the United States should resolve to help the contras if the new peace accord fails to produce democracy in Nicaragua.

The current allocation of \$100 million in U.S. military aid to the contras expires on Sept. 30. Administration officials have said the peace process will tilt the balance in Congress against any renewal of military aid.

"Let's be clear about one thing," Mr. Reagan said. "We will not abandon our friends in Nicaragua. We share their desire for peace, prosperity and demo-

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Ettinger



Last Week's Cryptogram

- Playboy fox, vigorously pursued by crafty young vixen, soon found his looks changed to family room.
- A sunny summer afternoon may lead a person to doleful dreams of pleasure.
- Be aware of people who can make claims to pedigrees going back to the great flood.
- When painter painted a pallid person, he didn't need his whole palette.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. PROUD URAKURY MRONARU OHPODS IRHM URPOUVRY PARG BAR UROY OXESM BFRNKHON ONNETFHKBATRGMB XD ARU IEUTRA BMSVRCME — By Martin F. Gerner

2. TYJHPADYJXL TCDJL ADLJH LNHJ DE SNJH PYPL EYKLJ CZ XKCXCSNHL ZDTAL' — By Earl Ireland

3. FISFITER PAL MISMITER GRUPYE GREF, IO OSTRALE TA OPYRL SPUR — By Lois H. Jones

4. ETHOS FLOUTS WHAI WY DYORHUIZ WPI PLATO ETDFI DYOURHWHYO. — By Norton Riedel

5. PROUD URAKURY MRONARU OHPODS IRHM URPOUVRY PARG BAR UROY OXESM BFRNKHON ONNETFHKBATRGMB XD ARU IEUTRA BMSVRCME — By Martin F. Gerner

6. PROUD URAKURY MRONARU OHPODS IRHM URPOUVRY PARG BAR UROY OXESM BFRNKHON ONNETFHKBATRGMB XD ARU IEUTRA BMSVRCME — By Martin F. Gerner

7. PROUD URAKURY MRONARU OHPODS IRHM URPOUVRY PARG BAR UROY OXESM BFRNKHON ONNETFHKBATRGMB XD ARU IEUTRA BMSVRCME — By Martin F. Gerner

8. PROUD URAKURY M